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DEFENDING THE NEGRO.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF HON. GEO. H. WHITE.

The Most Eloquent and Logical Since the Days of Elliott—Democracy Must Take Warning—Mr. Whites' Prediction.

House of Representatives, Jan. 29.

Mr. Wadsworth. I yield one hour to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. White].

The Chairman. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Wadsworth has only twenty minutes remaining.

Mr. Wadsworth. Then I ask that the gentleman from North Carolina be recognized in his own right.

The Chairman. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized in his own right.

Mr. White. Mr. Chairman, in the consideration of the bill now under debate the Committee on Agriculture has

HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

had a wide and very varied experience. We have had the farmers and their interests fully represented, and demand that the present seed list, giving to each Member and Delegate 9,000 packages, shall not be diminished, but rather increased. The beauties of their avocation have been elaborately portrayed. The increase of the agricultural industry has been shown beyond any possible doubt, and a little Department, but a few years ago controlled by a commissioner of agriculture, has now grown to wonderful proportion, and is now presided over by a Cabinet officer, Secretary of Agriculture. if you please, and a very good one he is. And with the present ratio of increase this Department is destined in a few years to be one of the largest, if not surpassing all other departments in the President's Cabinet. But this side of the question, with its heterogeneous interests. and growth, is not without opposition.

We have been besought by the seed men from all parts of the country demanding that the appropriation for the free distribution of seed be once and forever hereafter dispensed with; that there can be no good reason assigned why the Government should continue to make appropriations for the free distribution of agricultural seeds, which are purchased. not from the first-class seed growers and sellers, but rather from a kind of junk or second or third rate establishments, whose headquarters can hardly be found by a search warrant, [illegible] stored away in some little 2 by 4 room up in the garret in our large cities—East, West, North and South. This Government has no more right to say they furnish these seeds for free distribution throughout the country, which purchasers could obtain at every crossroads store in each State, than it has the right to supply all persons desiring them ham and eggs, beefsteak and onions, hot rolls with biscuit and coffee, or any of the other necessities of life, either as food consumption or matters of home ornament or wearing apparel. But here we are, a custom once established soon becomes by common use a law, and it is exceedingly difficult to break away therefrom; hence the usual appropriation for the free distribution of seed will be found in this bill.

But the committee has been enlightened and greatly edified along other lines than that of distribution free agricultural seed. We have had scientists from every bureau and subordinate division in the Agricultural Department before us, each portraying the indispensability of his work and the absolute necessity for his department to be extended and the salaries of the heads of these bureaus and divisions respectively increased; that each in his peculiar sphere has spent a lifetime in becoming a specialist, and that he could get far more for his indispensable knowledge in the great colleges and universities of the land than "Uncle Sam" is paying him; but out of sheer charity for this Government and the fullness of patriotic hearts they continue to serve us, and beg that their salaries will be increased commensurate with their wisdom. There is no end to the demands for an increase in the laboring force, so far as numbers go, but not a word have we heard about the increase of the salary of men and women whose pay ranges between $25 and $75 per month, who, of necessity, must live upon the cheapest things of life, with the most humble surroundings, and doubtless after dinner each day the good wife and children of these humble homes must suck their thumbs as a kind of supplement to the poor meal their scanty earnings will afford.

But, Mr. Chairman, there are others on this committee and in this House who are far better prepared to enlighten the world with their eloquence as to what the agriculturist of this country need than your humble servant. I herefore resign to more competent minds the discussion of this bill. I shall consume the remainder of my time in reverting to measures and facts that have in them more weig ty interests to me and mine than that of agriculture—matters of life and existence.

I want to enter a plea for the colored man, the colored woman, the colored boy, and the colored girl of this country. I would not thus digress from the question at issue and detain the House in a discussion of the interests of this particular people at this time but for the constant and the persistent effort of certain gentlemen upon this floor to mold and rivet public sentiment against us as a people and to lose no opportunity to hold up the unfortunate few who commit crimes and depredations and lead lives of infamy and shame, as other races do, as fair specimens of representatives of the entire race. And at on time, perhaps, during the Fifty-sixth Congress were these charges and countercharges, containing, as they do, slanderous statements, more persistently magnified and pressed u on the attention of the nation than during the considerat on of the recent reapportionment bill, which is now a law. As stated some days ago on this floor by me, I then sought diligently to obtain an opportunity to answer some of the statements made by gentlemen from different States, but the privilege was denied me; and I therefore must embrace this opportunity to say, out of season, perhaps, that which I was not permitted to say in season.

In the catalogue of members of Congress in this House perhaps none have been more persistent in their determination to bring the black man into disrepute and, with a labor effort, to show that he was unworthy of the right of citizenship than my colleague from North Carolina, Mr. Kitchin. During the first session of this Congress, while the Constitutional amendment was pending in North Carolina, he labored along and hard to show that the white race was at all times and under all circumstances superior to the negro by inheritance if not otherwise, and the excuse for his party supporting that amendment, which has since been adopted, was that an illiterate negro was unfit to participate in making the laws of a sovereign State and the administration and execution of them; but an illiterate white man living by his side, with no more or perhaps not as much property, with no more exalted character, no higher thoughts of civilization, no more knowledge of the handicraft of government, had by birth, because he was white, inherited some peculiar qualification, clear, I presume, only in the mind of the gentlemen who endeavored t impress it upon others, that entitled him to vote, though he knew nothing whatever of letters. It is true, in my opinion, that men brood over things at times which they would have exist until they fool themselves and actually, sometimes honestly believe that such things do exist.

I would like to call the gentlemen's attention to thefact that the Constitution of the United States forbids the granting of any title of nobility to any citizen thereof, and while it does not in letters forbid the inheritance of this superior caste, I believe in the fertile imagination of the gentlemen promulgating it, his position is at least in conflict with the spirit of that organic law of the land. He insists and, I believe, has introduced a resolution in this House for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. As an excuse for his peculiar notions about the exercise of the right of franchise by citizens of the United States of different nationality, perhaps it would not be amiss to call the attention of this House to a few facts and figures surrounding his birth and rearing. To begin with, he was born in one of the counties in my district, Halifax, a rather significant name.

I might state as a further general fact that the Democrats of North Carolina got possession of the State and local government since my last election in 1898, and that I bid adieu to these historic walls on the 4th day of next March, and that the brother of Mr. Kitchin will succeed me. Comment is unnecessary. In the town where this young gentlemen was born, at the general election last August for the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and the general election for tate and county officers, Scotland Neck had a registered white vote of 395, most of whom of course were Democrats, and a registered colored vote of 534, virtually if not of whom were Republicans, and so voted. When the count was announced, however, there was 831 Democrats to 75 Republicans; but in the town of Halifax, same county, the result was much more pronounced.

In that town the registered Republican vote was 345, and the total registered vote of the township was 539, but when the count was announced it stood 990 Democrats to 41 Repnblicans, or 492 more Democratic votes counted than were registered votes in the township. Comment here is unnecessary, nor do I think it necessary for any one to wonder at the peculiar notion my colleague has with reference to the manner of voting and the method of counting those votes, nor is it to be a wonder that he is a member of this Congress, having been brought up and educated in such wonderful notions of dealing out fair handed justice to his fellowman.

It would be unfair, however, for me to leave the inference upon the minds of those who hear me that all of the white people of the State of North Carolina hold views with Mr. Kitchen and think as he does. Thank God there are many noble exceptions to the example he sets, that in the Democratic party; men who have never been afraid that one uneducated, poor, depressed negro could put a flight and chase into degredation two educated, wealthy, thrifty white men. There never has been, nor ever will be, any negro domination in that State, and no one knows it any better than the Democratic party. It is a convenient howl, however, often resorted to in order to consummate a dibolical purpose by scaring the weak and gullible whites into support of measures and men suitable to the demagogue and the ambitious office seeker, whose crave for office overshadows and puts to flight all other consideration, fair or unfair.

As I stated on a former occasion, this young statesman has ample time to learn better and more useful knowledge than he has exhibited in many of his speeches upon this floor, and I again plead for him the statute of youth for the wild and spasmodic notions which he has endeavored to rivet upon his colleagues and this country. But I regret that Mr. Kitchin is not alone upon this floor in these peculiar notions advanced. I quote from another young member of Congress, hailing from the State of Alabama, [Mr. Underwood]:

Mr. Speaker, in five minutes the issue involved in this case can not be discussed. I was in hopes that this question would not come up at this session of Congress. When the fourteenth amendment was originally adopted it was the intention of the legislative body that enacted it and of the people who ratified it to force the Southern people to give the elective franchise to the negro. That was the real purpose of the fourteenth amendment. It failed in that purpose. The fifteenth amendment was adopted for the same purpose. That was successful for the time being. It was proved a lamentable mistake, not only to the people of the South, but to the people of the North; not only to the Democratic party, but to the Republican party.

The time has now come when the bitterness of civil strife has passed. The people of the South, with fairness and justice to themselves and fairness to that race that has been forced among them—the negro race—are attempting to work away from those conditions; not to oppress or to put their foot on the neck of the negro race, but to protect their homes and their property against misgovernment and at the same time give this inferior race a chance to grow up and acquire their civilization. When you bring this resolution before this House and thrust it as a firebrand into the legislation here, you do more injury to the negro race of the South than any man has done since the fifteenth amendment was originally enacted. I tell you sirs, there is but one way to solve this problem. You gentlemen of the North, who do not live among them and do not know the conditions, can not solve it.

We of the South are trying, as God is our judge, to solve it fairly to both races. It cannot be done in a day or a week; and I appeal to you, if you are in favor of the upbuilding of the negro race, if you are in favor of honest governments in the Southern States, if you are willing to let us protect our homes and our property—yes, and the investments that you have brought there among us—then I say to you, let us send this resolution to a committee where it may die and never be heard of again. When we have done that, when we have worked out the problem and put it upon a fair basis, then if we are getting more represeutation than we are entitled to, five or six or ten years from now come to us with the proposition fairly to repeal both the fourteenth and fifteen amendments and substitute in their place a constitutional amendment that will put representation on a basis that we can all agree is fair and equitable. Do not let us drive it along party lines.

It is an undisputed fact that the negro vote in the State of Alabama, as well as most of the other Southern States, have been effectively suppressed, either one way or the other—in some instances by constitutional amendment and State legislation, in others by cold-blooded fraud and intimidation, but whatever the method pursued, it is not denied, but frankly admitted in the speeches in this House, that the black vote has been eliminated to a large extent. Then, when some of us insist that the plain letter of the Constitution of the United States, which all of us have sworn to support, should be carried out, as expressed in the second section of the fourteenth amendment thereof, to wit:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole numbers of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of a legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

That section makes the duty of every member of Congress plain, and yet the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Underwood says that the attempt to enforce this section of the organic law, is the throwing down of firebrands, and notifies the world that this attempt to execute the highest law of the land will be retaliated by the South, and the inference is that the negro will be even more severely punished than the horrors through which he has already come.

Let me make it plain: The divine law, as well as most of the State laws, says, in substance: He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.". A highwayman commits murder, and when the officers of the law undertakes to arrest, try, and punish him commensurate with the enormity of his crime, he straightens himself up to his full height and defiantly says to them: "Let me alone; I will not be arrested, I will not be tried, I'll have none of the execution of your laws, and in the event you attempt to execute your laws upno me, I will see to it that many more men, women, or

[*Continued Next Week*]

Colored Correspondents at Washington Have Now An Exclusive Club.

The Morning Telegram, New York City.

Washinfiton, Jan. 20—Encouraged by the great success attendant upon the organization of Washington correspondents and their useful friends into the far famed Gridiron Club, the correspondents of colored newspapers stationed at the National Capital have effected an organization of their own. It is known as the Skillet Club, and its formation was celebrated a few nights ago by a complimentary dinner given by Judson W Lyons. Register of the United States Treasury, one of the foremost colored politicians in the District of Columbia. Only colored officeholders and colored correspondents of newspapers for colored people were present. Not one of these colored correspondents is admitted to the press gallery of the Senate and House, owing to the race prejudices of the special committee of white correspondents having jurisdiction over the press gallery.

CAKEWALK THE REAL THING HERE.

There was more genuine vaudeville at this dinner of the Skillet Club than has been possible at a Gridiron Club dinner. This was because the Skillet Club members are able to do a genuine cakewalk and sing genuine coon songs, something the vaudeville members of the Gridiron Club cannot do. Mr. T. H. Malone, who so ably represents the Atlantic Ga. Age, played the banjo and sang "The Watermelon on the Vine" quite as well, if not better, than it was ever rendered by Major Stofer, at a Gridiron Club performance. Robert Winn's principal rival as a coon shouter in the Skillet Club is Mr. H. E. Wilson of the Washington Bee.

Mr. R. C. Simmons, of the Washington Colored American, delivered an address quite as flowery and picturesque as anything Henry Litchfield West ever made at the Gridiron Club.

In point of distinguished guests the Skillet Club was not far behind the Gridiron Club, for it boasted of the presence of ex-Congressman George H. White, who by color is black; ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana looking as handsome as ever; Mr. H. P. Cheatham. the Republican negro who officiates over white clerks in the office of the Recorder of Deeds; Mr. D. H. Mason and Mr. W. H. Sykes.

WANT TO ASSOCIATE WITH GRIDIRONS.

The colored correspondents were prompted to organize owing to the feeling of democracy and fraternalism apparent in the Gridiron Club. Now that the Gridironers have elected a plain, honest, unassuming citizen like A. W. Dunn of the Associated Press, who uses only two initials instead of his full name, the Skillet Club has been led to believe that color will be no bar to admission to the gallery, a d so they have taken the first step and organized the Skillet Club. It is intended after a while to ask the Gridiron Club to admit the Skillet Club to associate membership.

In one respect the Skillet Club members realize their weakness. They have no passenger agents of railroads as members, and hence cannot obtain free passes over the railroads. They have invited some of the more prominent colored porters of the Pennsylvania Railroad to become members, and if the invitations are accepted the Skillet Club members will be permitted to ride in the Pullman cars without the usual tip to the porters. They feel that under such circumstances they can easily afford to pay the regular fare without protest.

THE CHARTER MEMBERS.

The colored correspondents who were entertained by Register Lyons and afterward became charter members in the Skillet Club are; L. M. Hershaw, Atlanta Age; R. W. Thompson, Indianapolis Freeman; W. T. Menard, New York Age; Paul H. Bray. Topeka Plain Dealer; R. C. M. Simmons, Washington Colored American; T. H. Malone, Atlanta Age; Charles E. Hall, Chicago Conservator; H. Y. Arnett, Xenia Standard and Gazette; H. P. Slaughter, Lexington Standard; Lucien H. White, Georgia Baptist; S. B. Jackson, Omaha Enterprise; H. E Wilson, Washington Bee; E. J. Smith, Raleigh Star of Zion; J. B. Askis, Odd Fellows' Journal; Alexander L. Manley, Washington Daily Record, and J. Madison Vance, Alexander Star of Jerusalem.

HON. ROBERT A. WILCOX,
A Conspiracy Against the Hawiian Delegate. No Traitor, but a Patriot and a Good and Loyal Republican.

The Constitutional Limitations of the Power of the President.

The principal speaker before the Congressional Lyceum, Lincoln Memorial Church Sunday afternoon was W. Calvin Chase, Esq. who discussed "The Constitutional Limitations of the Power of the President." Mr. Chase is a forceful speaker and as he is a well known member of the District bar a large audience was out to hear him He stated in the out set that no attempt would be made to mention all the constitutional limitations of the power of the Executive or to cite the various decisions of the federal court in support of the views he advanced. He would consider only some of the principal points and quote the federal constitution in support of his contention. He referred to the constitutional oath which the president is required to take before entering upon the duties of his office, and said that should he violate this oath by the exercise of power not granted to him either expressly or by implication, he would be liable to impeachment. He also observed that while the president was, under the constitution the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, yet he was not warranted in sending troops into a state to suppress violence except the governor of the State called upon or requested him to do so, or to prevent the destruction of federal property. Mr. Chase took the precaution to arm himself with a copy of the federal constitution which he placed on the stand with a "dull thud" at which several members of the bar smiled blandly.

Throughout the essayist received the closest attention by the audience. The paper was discussed by Lawyer T. L. Jones, Esq. Editor F. G. Manly, Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, Prof. L. G. Gregory, Prof. J. W. Cromwell, Dr. A. P. Miller, J. A. Cobbs, Mr. J. H. Harrison and Mr. R. A. Green. The Lyceum extended a vote of thanks to Hon. Geo. H. White for his able speech made in the House of Representatives last week also a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Chase for his instructive paper.

To-morrow Prof N. E. Weatherless, of the High School will deliver an historical and interesting address on, "The Colored Soldiers in American Wars."

The members of O. P. Morton Post No 4, Charles Sumner Post No 9, and Fred Douglas Post No 21 G A. R. have been specially invited to attend.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATERS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chase's paper on the constitutional limitations of the power of the President, President Martin invited those present to discuss it. The first speaker was lawyer T. L. Jones.

Mr. Jones showed his ignorance of the Constitution by declaring that the President could go outside of it if he found out that this constitution did'nt permit him to do what he ought to do.

Prof. L. G. Gregory declared that Abraham Lincoln emancipated the slaves. He was unaware that it was an act of Congress.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell never discussed the question at all. He fully demonstrated his ignorance of the Constitution.

Lawyer J. A. Cobb, declared that certain southern states could abolish trial by Jury. This brought Justice Hewlett to his feet and advised the young barrister to go home, and he would advise all who had spoken on the subject to read the Constitution. The discussion at this juncture became very excitable. No one at all touched the question and this is the great fault of the negro debater.

Mr. Chase's speech will appear in full next week.

Couldn't Believe It.

"You can't believe all that you see in print," said the skeptical citizen.

"I should say not," answered Mr. Meekton. "Some things are too preposterously absurd! Why, only the other day I saw a piece about a man who made fun of his wife's cooking."—Washington Star.

Strong Evidence.

"The evidence," said the judge, "shows that you threw a stone at this man."

"Sure," replied Mrs. O'Connor, "an' the looks av the man shows more than thot, yer honor. It shows that Oi hit him."—Tit-Bits.

THE W. CALVIN CHASE CLUB

Its Organization and Growth—A membership of Over 1000—Uniforming for March 4th.

The W. Calvin Chase republican Club that was organized by Messrs. Charles Freeman, W. H. Watson, John Walker and others bids fair to be and in fact it is, the largest and strongest negro political organization in the District of Columbia or in the United States. This club is purely political and it is composed of some of the best known young men in the City. Club No 1 of which Mr. Freeman is president was organized almost one year ago, as an escort to Mr. W. Calvin Chase to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention, when Mr. Chase was elected delegate from this city. 200 men including the M. M Parker Club went over the B. and O. After the convention and on the return of the club, organizations have been perfected in the 22nd legislative districts. So now the membership of the club is about one thousand. On the 4th of March this club will be in line, with a staff from 50 to 100 men.

The staff uniform will be black Prince Albert suits and black silk hats and canes. There is a friendly rivalry between the clubs as to which will turn out the most men.

A Rare Treat.

Quite a large and appreciative audience of the music-loving public of Washington gathered in the Metropolitan church on the evening of Feby 1st the occasion being a star concert given by Flora Batson under the auspices of the Excelsior club of the above named church.

Miss Batson is a singer of a remarkable range and on this occasion she displayed both her high and low register to a great advantage. It is said of her that she has committed more songs than any other colored female on the American stage. She was frequently recalled to the stage, but especially was her voice appreciated in a simple ballad called "Love Letters" and in her operatic gems

Mr. J. Thomas Butler the well known elocutionist and orator of Philadelphia displayed his usual ability he was at his best in the recitation entitled "Velvet and Rags"

Miss Lola Johnson a teacher in the public schools sang in a very artistic manner.

Mr. R. Henri Robinson the well known organist of Philadelphia delighted the audience with both his piano and organ renditions; he played the "Overture William Tell" with the expression of an artist.

It goes without saying that Mr Gerard Miller was well received. His low range was especially brought out in his solo entitled "Asleep in the deep."

Supreme Court Justices Have Their Jokes.

Mr. Justice Brown and Mr. Justice Brewer are probably the most popular members of the bench in fashionable society. They dearly love to tell jokes on each other. Not long ago they were guests at the same table, at a dinner. Justice Brewer was first given the floor, and launched into witticisms regarding the embarrassment to which he was often put by the fact that their names looked very much alike when written carelessly by people. He played upon various phases of this dilemma, and finally Justice Brown had a turn.

"I have been subjected to the same embarrassment," rejoined Justice Brown. "Sweetly scented notes intended for my brother on the bench come to me. But more than that. Some time ago in a legal case a decision written by my brother was quoted as an authority and credited to me. I can well submit to receiving Brother Brewer's sweetly scented missives; I even could bear up under paying some of his bills; but I cannot—I certainly can not stand for his law."—Joe Mitchell Chapple in "The National Magazine" for February.

THEY SAW THE PRESIDENT.

Representative Colored Men Call.

Attorney Giles, B. Jackson, Revs. W. F. Graham, W. R. Gullins, A. Bingu Jr., D. D. W. L. Taylor, president of the Virginia Savings Bank.

Dr. P. B. Ramsey and Mr. Q. Wm. More, all of Richmond, Va., were in the City on Monday for the purpose of calling on the President. They all dined at the South Hotel. These gentleman represent the wealth of the Colored people in the State of Virginia. There never was a more representative set of men come from the South than the above.

A collation was given to the soldiers and sailors Union, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman, 1112 N. Y. ave. Tuesday evening February 5th. It was a most brilliant affair and all present enjoyed themselves. Among those present were Messrs Louis Cornish, Charles Fisher, Douglas F. Smith, J. Liverpool, Jeff. Thomas and many others.

The table was most beautifully arranged and the refreshments consisted of the most choice viands.

SINGLE FARE B. & O. RATES TO NEW ORLEANS.

Mobile and Pensacola, account MARDI GRAS. Tickets good going Feb 12th to 13th, valid for return to March 7th. One fare for the round trip. 4it.

THEY SAY—

Do you belong to the colored 400.

What is the colored 400?

A few tender feet colored people who have been feeding off corn bread and fish.

Some of them are now eating wheat bread and beef steak.

A good sieze farm would be a good thing for a few of them at this time.

What has become of the old 400?

Some of them went insane while a few of them went to the poor house.

What is the definition of the negro 400?

Ask the Cosmos Club members.

A man who has property and good morals is entitled to be named among the 400.

The man who never has nothing but his salary belongs to the pu – er brigade.

Do your duty and earn money and that will give you standing in the community.

How many people would like to be classed among the 400 can tell who their parents are.

Every State has a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds.

What fools some people are.

The negro is the greatest imitation in existence.

He will imitate the white man at any cost.

If you know what you see talking about speak out.

A man who is able to make an honest living and can save his money is a good citizen.

What will become of the 400 when they are asked to give an account of themselves.

THE BEE is of the opinion that no well bread society gentleman will give a ten cent dance.

Think well of those who treat you well.

By no means think yourself more important than your equals.

Don't imagine because you hold an office job that you are better than the man who conducts his own business.

A business man is his own boss

Some society people think that they are better than the man who is self made.

It is dangerous to think that you are supurior to the honest tailer.

An office will turn some people's head.

The greatest man is he who doesn't depend upon others for social recognition.

Your money is the best social recognition that an honest man can obtain.

Society is a shadow and he who craves for it is a fool.

Honest men will marry and protect society.

Are there any who have disguised society and set themselves up as the dictators.

Good blood is always found in the progressive man.

Some society people exist as long as their money holds ou

Property makes a man. Good morals commends a person.

Society without good morale is a vapor.

Dress doesn't always make the man.

Dress hides nakedness and good manners will advance you.

Without good morals and good manners you don't amount to very much in a community.

This world is a stage and the people are players.

Read THE BEE for advice and consolation.

WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Telephone Lines to Europe Assured by a Late Invention.

Dr. Pupin Sells His Wonderful Long-Distance System for $200,000 in Cash and a Yearly Salary of $7,500.

The Electrical Review announces the purchase by the American Telephone & Telegraph company (the parent Bell company) of the patents of Dr. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia college, which, it states, cover the art of ocean telephony and which enable telephone messages to be sent over any length of land lines. It further states that the sum of $200,000 has been paid to Dr. Pupin for the invention, with an annual salary to him during the life of the patents of $7,500.

The invention referred to and for which two patents were issued in June 1900, is described at length, and it is characterized as one of the most brilliant and exceptional inventions of Dr Pupin.

It was thought necessary in order to talk a given distance, say 500 miles, in underground cables to employ large copper wires covered with insulating material. The expense of such wires and material has been sufficient to prevent the construction of long underground circuits. Dr. Pupin's invention is declared to furnish a method whereby conductors of relatively small diameter covered with insulating material of moderate thickness may be used in place of the large and expensive conductors frequently thought to be necessary.

The Electrical Review, in describing the invention, says:

"The essential feature of the invention, following the elaborate mathematical analysis of the subject by Dr Pupin, consists of the application of inductance and capacity to such a circuit that is to all intents and purposes equivalent to a continuous distribution of these qualities, but which is at the same time practically possible and commercial.

"Inasmuch as practically all waves that are used in the transmission of signals or of sounds through the tele-

DR. M. I. PUPIN.
(Inventor of the New Submarine Long-Distance Telephone System.)

phones are of a highly complex character, containing many elements of different wave length and frequency, and since the attenuation suffered by any wave is directly dependent upon its frequency and wave length, it happens that in ordinary circuits waves are not only attenuated and dampened in the amplitude of their vibration, but are also distorted by the more rapid suppression of their high frequency elements and thus so transformed in character that, particularly in the case of telephonic work, they remain no longer recognizable as the original waves impressed upon the sending end of the circuit.

"Dr. Pupin's investigation, begun by considering the remarkable physical analogy between the case of a vibrating string and that of an electrical conductor transmitting waves, led him to conclude that a formula might be arrived at expressing the dimensions of inductance coils and condensers necessary to add to a given circuit in order to produce an effect sufficiently close to the ideal distortionless circuit for practicable purposes."

"Experimenting with artificial conductors, he discovered that it was possible to telephone over vastly greater lengths of cable of high capacity than had ever been possible before, and that so far as land line telephone or rapid telegraphy is concerned, he was able so to improve existing conditions as to make any reasonable or desired length of telephonic circuit easily possible. Indeed, in the paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Philadelphia, May 18, 1900, he showed a design for inductance coils to be introduced at appropriate intervals in the length of a transatlantic cable, which, he demonstrated, would allow telephonic conversation to be held across the Atlantic ocean.

"It is believed by those who have investigated the subject fully that the improvement which his inventions contemplate will enable telephony over land lines of any length that are in use to-day, and will solve the difficult and attractive problem of oceanic telephony."

Horse Races with Train.

Capt. Baron Holzing, of the Baden dragoons, recently rode a horse on the public highway 15 kilometers, or nine miles, in 25 minutes. He raced against a railroad train to Carlsruhe and beat it by eight minutes. The horse had been trained for weeks on a new form of horse cake.

Once Was Jefferson's Slave.

Thomas Jefferson's last surviving slave died in Cincinnati a few days ago. He was born at Monticello in 1815, purchased his freedom in 1848, removed north and became a Baptist preacher.

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PRINCE OF THIEVES.

He Steals a Sock from the Foot of a Green Canadian.

Countryman Does Not Discover His Loss Until Night—Moses, When Arrested, Seemed Rather Proud of the Deed.

"Talking about slick thieves," said Capt. Lavin, of the Stock Yards police station, to a Chicago Chronicle reporter, "the uncrowned king is a Polish Jew who lives out in my district. If he had as much brain matter as he has ingenuity and as much daring for big crimes as he has for small ones, a Sherlock Holmes couldn't get within a mile's walk of him in a thousand years. You smile.

"Ask the boys who keep a watchful eye over the unsophisticated stock raisers who the man is they fear the most. They will tell you it is Moses Klinxi. He is afraid of turning a big trick, but when it comes to getting a watch chain, an overcoat, some trinket or the spare coins in a stockman's pocket Moses beats any light fingered artist in the county.

"During the live stock show Moses stole a stocking off the foot of a Canadian who had a pen of Cotswolds on exhibition; stole it when the fellow had his big cowhide boots on, and never disturbed the boot of the foot that the stocking was on, and the fellow was wide awake when it was done. One of my men caught Moses while he was getting away with the goods.

"There were half a dozen people around within a few feet of the sheep-breeder and Moses when the theft was committed. This is no fairy tale.

"It was one of the big days of the show," continued the captain. "The Canadian was busy talking to some western people about his breed of sheep. He was sitting on a bale of hay. Moses was shambling through the sheep section. How he escaped

MOSES WAS BUSY WITH HIS HANDS.

my men and got inside is something that he alone could tell. He edged up to the group around the Canadian. One of my plain-clothes men caught sight of him and he noticed that Moses was busy with his hands.

"He could not see what the fellow was doing, and waited. In a few moments Moses dropped something into his overcoat pocket. The plain-clothes man took hold of him and, reaching into the overcoat pocket, drew out a ball of red yarn. He walked Moses back to the group, and, holding out the ball of yarn, asked if any of the men had been 'touched.' They looked and shook their heads negatively.

"The next mornig the Canadian came over to the police station. He wanted to know if that 'old Jew' was under arrest. Moses had been run in on general principles, and I asked the caller what had happened to him. He held up a red sock. 'The Jew stole the other,' he said to me. 'See here,' and he put his cowhide boot on a chair in my office and pointed to a little hole in the toe. 'Yesterday afternoon that fellow stole my sock through the hole. He unraveled it and wound it into a ball. One of your men caught him, but I did not know the yarn belonged to me until last night when I pulled off my boot and I found the sock was gone.'

"Moses admitted the theft. He said he saw a bit of the red sock through the hole in the toe of the boot, and he noticed it was a good quality of yarn, and taking the blade of his knife he started the raveling, knowing that the man was too busy talking to pay any attention to the loss of a sock."

Treasure Hidden in Mouth.

False teeth are occasionally used for secretive purposes. There is a Chicago man who carries 20 diamonds of rare value and beauty in his mouth; but these are set in the roof plates, quite out of sight, and to preserve them the owner refrains from taking hot food or strong beverages. There is some romance attached to the jewels and the wearer is anxious to keep them out of the sight of his relatives. A will in a set of artificial teeth is somewhat unusual, yet an eccentric old lady boasts a roof plate which consists of two thin sheets of gold, between which a copy of her will in miniature is inserted. In like manner a chemical dyer preserves a prescription, which he declares he would not give up for untold wealth.

They Lead a Retired Life.

A quiet life is led by Mr. and Mrs. Reiche, of California. They occupy a lonely signal station on a lofty peak in the Sierra Nevada mountains, where, field glass in hand, they watch for fires among the snowsheds that line the railroad through the rocky wilds. Were a fire to break out and continue unnoticed for an hour, the chain of sheds might be consumed. The wife watches by day and the husband at night.

Peculiar Set of Furniture.

Perhaps the oddest suit of furniture in the world is owned by a certain hotel keeper. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes, of which he has now a collection of 4,000. He ordered a skilled cabinet maker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The outfit consists of a writing table with smoking apparatus, a fire screen, a cabinet, a chair and other smaller articles.

The Oldest Factory Girl.

Factory life seems to agree with Miss Kate Miller, of Fredericksburg, Pa. For 65 years she has been employed in factories, and now works in a shirt factory. Her age is 80. She is quite vigorous and healthy, has been sick only once in her life, and has never worn glasses.

Monkey Gets Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever commission working at Marianao, Cuba, tried an experiment on a monkey to further ascertain the truth of the theory that the disease is spread by mosquitoes. The monkey was inoculated by being bitten by an infected mosquito and on the fourth day the animal developed well-marked symptoms of the disease.

Arizona's Petrified Forest.

There is a petrified forest covering an area of 100 square miles, in Arizona. Thousands and thousands of petrified logs strew the ground, and represent beautiful shades of pink, purple, red, gray, blue and yellow. One of the stone trees spans a gulf 40 feet wide.

Plenty of Breathing Space.

There is plenty of breathing-space in parts of Texas. Bailey county has but four residents; Cockran has 23; Andrews has 37; Lynn has 17, and Dawson has 36. Twenty-five other counties have populations of less than 500 each.

Scorned by His Best Girl.

A Georgia editor, having been discarded by a lovely maiden whom he had been unsuccessfully wooing for months, has come to the ungallant conclusion that "a girl may be a peach and still have a heart of stone."

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For Pittsburg and Cleveland, 10.50 a. m. 4.30 p.m. and 1.00 night, daily.

For Columbus and Wheeling, 8.05 p. m., daily.

For Winchester †8.35 a. m., †3.45, p. m., and 8.30 p. m.

For Luray, †3.45 p.m.

For Baltimore, week days, x2.35, 5.00, 6.30, 7.05 x7.10, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., 12.10 m., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, 5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, 11.30, x11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x8.10, 8.30, x9.00, a.m., x12.10, x1.10, 1.15, x3.00, 4.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11,30, 11.35 p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.10, 8.30, †8.35 a. m., 12.15 and 4.35, 5.30 p. m.

For Frederick, week days, 8.35 a. m., 10.30 a.m. 5.30, p. m, Sundays, 9.00 a. m , 1.15 p.m.

For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, week days, 8.35 a.m., 4.30, 5.30, 7.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, week days, 8.35, a. m., 12.50, 3.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.05 11.25 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15, 10.15 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Sundays 9.00 a.m., 1.15 p. m.

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THE CROWD CHEERED.

Because a Bright Little Woman with an Umbrella Put a Cheeky Masher to Flight.

He stood for two hours one afternoon last week, says the Chicago Chronicle, ogling the women who passed the corner of State street and Jackson boulevard in busy throngs. He was not handsome, neither was his figure one that would gain him many points in a beauty show. Indeed, from his rotund person and the manner in which he occupied the sidewalk one naturally would suppose his place might more appropriately be at the live stock show.

One little woman, pretty, well gloved and booted and with a bewitching

THE CAD HOWLED FOR PAIN.

toque hat set jauntily on her head, passed the porcine individual several times. She evidently was hunting up a particular shade of ribbon or on the search for a peculiar style of lace, for her brow was puckered and she seemed perturbed.

Because she passed and repassed several times the masher thought it was due to his own charms. On her third trip past the corner the cad raised his hat. The little woman flushed indignantly and there was a dangerous sparkle in her eye, but she continued on her way. The masher looked after her, but decided to await her return. He took up even a more prominent place on the sidewalk.

When the little woman had come out of one of the big department stores and prepared to sail past the masher she evidently had mapped out a campaign of action. She unfurled her umbrella and raised it, although the rain was falling but lightly. There was a gleam of revenge in her eye as she sallied out, but the cad on the corner, when he saw her coming, smiled complacently to himself.

When just opposite the rotund masher the little woman lowered her umbrella, ostensibly to withstand a sudden blast. The steel rod of the parasol was pointing directly at the masher's third waistcoat button and when she charger home the cad howled for very pain. When, with seeming surprise, the little woman lowered her umbrella it was to see the fleeing form of her tormentor, and as he fled the laughs and jeers of the crowd followed him.

BRIDE KILLS HERSELF.

Drinks a Toast in Poison While Surrounded by a Company of Laughing Guests.

"Drink to my twenty-second birthday. I'll never see another," cried beautiful Lillian Schilling the other night to a score of merry friends whom Mrs. Henry Harris, 193 Scholes street, Brooklyn, whom she was visiting, had invited to surprise her.

With shouts of merriment and laughter at her prophecy the toast

"DRINK TO MY BIRTHDAY."

was drunk and Mr. Harris, the host, laughingly gave the young woman 22 blows on the back in token of the day.

As the guests applauded the one in whose honor they were gathered sank back in a chair.

"I'll never see another," she moaned again. Her face turned livid and she fell to the floor.

"I've killed myself," she gasped as the wondering guests gathered about her. "I'll never see another birthday. I killed myself because all my happiness was gone."

They noticed then that her glass had fallen to the floor. The yellow liquid it had contained already was discoloring the carpet. The toast she had proposed she had drunk in carbolic acid.

An ambulance hurried her to St. Catherine's hospital, but just as she was put on a cot she died.

She was a bride of only a few months. Several weeks ago she quarreled with her husband and went to live with her friend, Mrs. Harris.

On the Planet Uranus.

A distinguished astronomer asserts that on the planet Uranus the sun rises in the west and sets in the east.

TEDDY SHOOTS A LION.

Vice President-Elect Roosevelt Brings Down a Big Catamount and Saves a Companion.

In a taxidermist's shop in Meeker, Col., the body of a mountain lion is being mounted. It is not unlike several other beasts which have been brought there from the neighboring county, but never before has one been brought in which attracted so much attention, for this animal was killed by Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt. There is a story connected with the killing of the lion, for in sending a bullet through its neck at just the right time Mr. Roosevelt not

LION FELL ON DR. WEBB.

only brought to earth his first lion, but saved the life of one of his companions in the chase, Dr. Gerald B. Webb, of Colorado Springs. As it was, the animal fell upon the physician, knocked him to the ground and made several ugly wounds with its sharp claws.

Accompanied by John Goff, a guide, Gov. Roosevelt, Dr. Webb, "Dick" Stone and A. G. Wallihan started from Meeker for the Keystone ranch 36 miles northeast of there. Four miles from the city the hounds struck a scent and led the hunters on a hot chase of eight miles. When the dogs were overtaken the lion had sought refuge in a tree. Dismounting, the hunters stood near by and discussed who was to do the shooting. All wanted Mr. Roosevelt to do it, but he unselfishly declined. Finally lots were drawn and the vice president-elect pulled the longest straw. Meantime the lion had done some thinking, for just as Col. Roosevelt raised his rifle, the beast sprang straight for the men. A bullet from the colonel's rifle met it in midair, penetrating the brute's neck and breaking its backbone. It fell with tremendous force on Dr. Webb. "Dick" Stone brought the body of the beast back, and says the colonel is delighted with the trophy of the hunt. It will be mounted and sent to Oyster Bay.

THE FIREMAN'S MISTAKE.

In a Moment of Aberration He Thought the Manager of the Theater Was a Gentleman.

Frank Wyatt, the London artist, actor, singer and manager, has combined several professions for so many years that it is hard to say in which one he is most popular. He and Mrs. Wyatt (Miss Violet Melnotte) built and still own the Duke of York's theater. Mr. Wyatt succeeded George Grossmith in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas and his duke of Plazatora (in "The Gondoliers") was one of the most humorous performances ever seen at the Savoy.

THE FIREMAN CAUGHT HIM.

He has been 16 times to America, making a brilliant tour on one occasion with a company of Italian pantomimists.

The following blunder of a Drury Lane fireman occurred when Mr. Wyatt was playing in "La Fille de Mme. Angot." One night he left the Lane earlier than usual to go to an at home, having dressed in his room at the theater. He had just gone through the stage door, when he recollected a message that he had been commissioned to give to one of the ladies. So he turned and hurried back into the theater. "Stop! You can't go in there, sir!" exclaimed the fireman on duty. But Mr. Wyatt took no notice and ran across the stage, as the curtain was down, pursued by the fireman, who caught him up as he reached the opposite side, with the indignant protest: "You mustn't come here, sir. This is behind the scenes!" "I know it is!" said Mr. Wyatt, "but I'm a member of the company. Don't you recognize me? I am Frank Wyatt!" "Oh, I beg your pardon, sir!" exclaimed the fireman, "but I thought you were a gentleman!"

Good Thing for Druggists.

Corning, N. Y., is in a ferment. Evidence against saloon-keepers is produced by taking snapshots of patrons as they are entering or coming out of the saloons.

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William Hannibal Thomas' Perfidy.

One of the most filthy and at the same time false books ever published in this country is that recently produced by one William Hannibal Smith who evidently courts notoriety at the expense of the truth and honesty. The book teems with filthy insinuation, seriously reflecting alike upon the honor of colored males and females.

After stating as a prelude to his monstrous fusillade, that he has had large experience with great numbers of his race in judicial as well as other matters, he enters into a blanket arraignment of the colored people.

He states that they are natural criminals; that they do not possess analytical minds; that they have no just comprehension of virtue; that they have no musical talent; that their religion is worthless; that the race is servile and craven and pronounces them *nil* in all that makes for race respectability and all that contributes to the power and honor of the nation.

Indeed this man Thomas presents at once and with exceptional audacity and mendacity and with phenomenal absence of truth and statistics, one of the most pessamistic views of the race ever conceived and reported by the most unfriendly defamer of the colored people.

The book is so indecent in some of its statements that the reviewer was compelled to omit reference to them. We have no special criticism to make upon Thomas' attack, except to observe that if in the character of the author could be discovered an expression of the mental, moral and social condition of the colored race the outlook would be indeed dark and almost hopeless.

We are grateful that the race is as free in the main as well as from the imbecility expressed in Thomas' bluster, as from the other numerous charges preferred by other enemies of the race. We regret to be called upon to refer to the book in question for the reason that it might give some prominence to a very foolish, false and fickle colored apostate; but we could not let the book pass without expressing our utter contempt of the character of the work and regret that one of the race could be found to join in a tirade against a striving and progressing people. We deny the allegations of Thomas and have no hesitency in expressing a suspicion that he is but an instrument in the hands of an organized mob to defame the race and sow error and hatred in the minds of those who have hitherto been our friends.

Already we see the effect of the *rot* upon certain inimical southern editors who are applauding the attack of this Iscariot and are using it as an argument upon which to contend for the abolishment of the 15 h amendment to the constitution. Surely the infamous misrepresentation of Thomas will be regarded by sensible people, both white and colored, as nothing short of the ravings of a polished defamer, a libel on the race and a disgrace to a man claiming membership of the colored race. The book was evidently launched as a *financial* venture with but meagre chance of success. But should it result in *money* for the author we opine that it will be regarded by decent people as the filthy incident to one of the meanest, falsest and lowest manifestations of one of the lowest, meanest and falsest characters.

Wilcox a Traitor?

There is not a more patriotic man in Congress and a truer friend to the republican party than Robert Wilcox. If Wilcox spmpathized with the Philippinos and took sides with the rebels he did no more than the democratic party and all those who charged the republican party with imperialism. Indeed, it was the platform of the democratic party and there are senators and members of the House of Representatives more guilty than Wilcox is. Wilcox would be a traitor if he didn't defend the rights of his people and the manner in which his country was taken away from him.

The committee on privileges and elections had better go slow because there are thousands in this country who have proved themselves bigger traitors than Mr. Wilcox. He is a republican and believes in the principles of that party and these alleged charges are all subterfuges.

Congressman White's Speech.

The speech delivered by Hon. George H. White of N. C., which will be found in another column, is one of the best speeches ever delivered by a colored man in the House of Representatives It touches a subject upon which every thinking man and woman is keenly alive and in a manner worthy the study of all. As a literary production it is characterized by force of reasoning and beauty and clearness of expression rarely found in speeches of that character, while it teems with statistics which will be very interesting reading to the friends as well as the enemies of the race. The manner in which Mr. White handled his southern colleagues was manly and scathing showing clearly the hypocrisy and cant of the southern so-called or would be friends of the race. He showed that those in Congress who are deploring the relations between whites and blacks are of the strife whose present and past influence and social and political stations are due to the labor of the very persons whose reputations they are besmearing and whose moral, intellectual and material progress they are now opposing. In his speech, he embraced the opportunity of chastising those who are complaining that negroes are not more largely engaged in business and the trades and fixed the responsibility where it belonged namely with the whites who are instituting obstructions in business and trades-unions in order to prevent and discourage colored persons who desire trades. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Whites found amply proofs to show that with all of the drawbacks the colored people are forging to the front and even now can present some startling statistics to show that the race is growing stronger in all that makes for usefulness and honor. His rebuke touching the custom of the whites of measuring the respectability of the colored people by the sub-stratum was of the proper sort and no doubt had a good effect upon both republicans and democrats. The renewal of his appeal in the interest of the depositors in the Freedmen's Bank was timely and very manly showing the injustice done to the colored people, who were lured into support of the institution principally by the representation that the Bank was pruely a national institution and the moral responsibility of Congress who dereliction of duty encouraged peculations and precipitated failure. The speech of Mr. White will serve the double purpose first of furnishing us with facts with which to disprove certain false charges often lodged against the race and secondly to vindicate the action of the southern voter of color whose selection of representative is expressed in a manly, brave, intelligent and resourceful colored man. Mr. White prophesies the return of colored men to Congress which in the course of events must come; if the progress of the race maintains its present pace.

The *Star* of *Zion* is taking people to task about patronizing the hair straightening process so generously used by our people. There may be something in what it says, but we opine that straight hair would not constitute a valid objection even to the *Star* all other things being equal. What with saving of time and general appearance there is in the process, we would be very loth to abuse the fashion. If we are to consult arraugement the hair straightening process is doing a power of good.

HAZING EXTRAORDINARY.

Girls at a New England College fo Women Treat a Man Caller with Terrible Cruelty.

"Talk about hazing with tobasco sauce and gymnastics, it isn't in the same class with the test through which the students at a New England college for women put a masculine visitor," said the man with bashful tendencies to a New York Sun reporter. "I was near the college and concluded to kill two birds with one stone by viewing the building and calling on a friend, a student there at the same time. I presented myself at the hall where my friend lived and sent up my card. An intellectual

INSPECTED BY THE GIRLS.

looking girl, who I guess was a student, ushered me into a parlor and left me.

"I found myself in a corner of the room with a door at my right and another further along at my left. I had just time to glance around when a young woman came in at the right and passed me by with an intent look which just escaped being a stare. She didn't stop but disappeared through the door at the left. Another followed and another, and finally they came in a regular procession. I didn't believe that so many persons could be housed in a building twice the size of that hall, and I am sure that most of the young women passed twice. As each went by she gave a glance which took in all of me from the part of my hair to the style of my shoes.

"By and by, when everybody that could be alarmed had inspected me often enough my friend came down. I learned that I had been suffering from one of the college customs. She had not received my card until my inspection was about ended. I thought one inspection of me would satisfy them and I called again to undergo the same ordeal. Now I have other acquaintances there and as soon as one appears in the line I stop her and make her talk to me until my friend comes. The tete-a-tete doesn't stop the procession, but it relieves the embarrassment."

CONGRATULATED HIM.

Fat Man Was His Worst Enemy and the Lean One Knew All About His New Bride.

They met in front of the Read house, says the Chattanooga News. One was fat and black, with a wonderful expanse of mouth and a voice like a couple of fog horns. The other was black and lean and wizened.

Said the fat black to the lean black: "Why doan yer 'gratulate me, Brudder Johnsing?"

"What fur I 'gratulate you?" said Brudder Johnsing.

"What fur you 'gratulate me? Why,

"YAS, I 'GRATULATE HIM!"

man, kase I done mar'd de widder Jeff's'n."

"You is—you dun mar'd de widder Jeff's'n?" squeaked out the lean one.

"I sho' is done mar'd dat lady," said the fat one with an air of great satisfaction.

"Den I does 'gratulate yer, wif my whole heart, I sho' does."

The two separated, when the lean one turned to a knot of white gentlemen who had been interested and amused auditors of the conversation and remarked:

"Yas, I 'gratulate him! Haw! haw! haw!—he! he! I sho' does. He's de wus en'my I has, an' I certainly 'gratulates. Why, boss," he said confidentially, singling out one of the spectators, "I wus mar'd to dat 'oman fer a year myself. Yas, I sho' do 'gratulate dat man," and he moved off toward Market street, chuckling and muttering to himself.

IF GOD HEARD EVERY PRAYER.

If God would always hear
And answer all our prayers
This world would be a world
Of jumbled-up affairs!
If all the plans we lay
Could be fulfilled, and all
The wishes that we make
For mighty gifts and small
Were always granted, men
Would sadly till the last
Keep wishing to undo
The wishes of the past!

In sunny days we played,
My little friend and I;
The wonderful trapeze
Was ever in his eye;
He practiced on the bar,
And when he knelt to pray
His prayer was that he might
Have tights to wear some day—
He wished that he might swing
High o'er the wondering throng—
And lives, to-day, to sing
And charm us with his song

And I, in those old days,
Before the teeth of Care
Had ever torn my heart,
Made many a wish and prayer:
The one I loved looked down
From womanhood on me,
And all her suitor was
I wished and prayed to be!
I saw them yesterday,
Poor rustics, dull and plain,
And both were bent and gray—
Thank God I wished in vain!

We wish for that and this,
We pray for things and fret
Because the things we long
To have we seldom get!
But God and Fate are wise,
And they know best, and so
The jumbles and the snarls
Are lessened here below—
If God heard every wish
We sadly till the last
Would wish to have undone
The wishes of the past!
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

AN AERIAL JOURNEY

By T. W. Birney.

"IF I am not gray-headed, I ought to be," said my friend Cary, as we sat at the table, after supper, and discussed our coffee; "for I've been in enough tight places in my life to make a man not only gray-headed, but bald-headed;" and he fingered affectionately his blonde locks, which, to say truth, were none too thick.

"Yes, sir," he continued, meditatively; "I was in one last fall that scared me more than I ever want to be scared again. When I hear the wind outside there, and think of that experience, I fairly shiver. But, of course, that's all nonsense now;" and he applied himself again to his coffee.

Cary was a civil engineer. We had been college mates, but I had not seen him for years, and at this, our first meeting since graduation, we had been giving each other accounts of our respective doings.

A jest of mine, to the effect that it was getting to be time for him to show gray hairs, called forth the above speech, and being fond of stories of adventure, I insisted on his explaining himself at length.

"Well," he began, "it was in the valley of the New river, in West Virginia. I was up there looking after the interests of the H—— Bridge company, which was going to bid on some trestle-work for the C. & O. railroad.

"I had been told of a method they had of sending lumber down from the mountain by a cable car, and one day, in company with a railroad man whose acquaintance I had made, I walked down to see it in operation. I saw it—saw it in detail—and before I got back I wished I had never heard of it.

"The mountain was very steep and quite high—I should say 1,200 feet—and the river ran at its very base. On the opposite side of the river was the railroad, where the lumber was loaded on the flat cars.

"The lumber camp was near the top of the mountain, about 1,000 feet above the road, and they had a 2½ inch cable stretching down from it to a point over the track. It was a steel cable, and was fastened to iron posts set in the rock.

"Of course it hung in an enormous curve, being almost level where it crossed the river, but becoming more and more steep as it went up the mountain-side. I suppose it was all of 1,900 feet long, and to see it hanging there over the valley was a sight in itself.

"On this large cable ran a suspension car—that is, they called it a car; it was only a heavy platform hung by iron rods at the corners from four grooved wheels which fitted the cable. The rods were hinged, so that no matter at what point on the incline the car was, they always hung vertical.

"To the car was attached a three-quarter-inch iron rope, which was coiled up and let out by a stationary engine at the lumber camp.

"They used to load the car with lumber at the top, let it down to be unloaded, and then haul it up empty.

"When we reached the foot of the cable that day, the car had just been unloaded, and they were preparing it for the return trip. But it seems they were going to send up by it some kitchen furniture and also a pile of planed and grooved boards, for use in the camp.

"They had already put the boards on at the further end of the platform, laying them crosswise, and were arranging a good-sized stove, two or three chairs and a table, which formed the remainder of the consignment. These they packed as closely as possible, but took no other means to secure them in place.

"As we watched the proceedings, a grizzled old chap, who seemed in charge, said:

"'Wal, we're about ready, now. Don't you fellers want to go up? Nice ride.'

"The idea appealed to my love of novelty and adventure, and without a moment's thought or a question, I answered: 'Of course we do. Come on, Burrill!'

"My companion hesitated a moment, but being a reckless feloiw, like myself, merely said: 'All right!' and followed me upon the platform.

"The old man grinned, and, walking to a pole near by, ran up a white flag, which looked much like a cast-off garment of civilization, as a signal to the engineer at the top to haul up.

"His assistants looked on without a word, but I fancied their faces were more serious than they had been.

"Almost at once we began to move, and in a few moments were suspended over the swift waters of the river. As we continued our way upward, I realized for the first time that our position was the reverse of agreeable.

"We were on a narrow platform, entirely open and unprotected on all sides, and which began to have a most unpleasant swinging movement, dragged by what seemed to be a very small rope, up a very big slope, and a hundred feet above the ground. The wind seemed fairly to whistle as it swept over us, though we had thought the breeze a light one before we started.

"Well, up we went, and as the incline grew steeper, the platform began to creak, the pile of lumber at the upper end got uneasy, and the table and chairs shifted about at every swing. You see, the angle of inclination of the platform corresponded to that of the cable, and after awhile it became so steep that we were afraid to stand up, so lay down on our breasts and held on to cleats on the floor.

"It got worse and worse. The pile of boards and the stove appeared to be right over us, and it seemed impossible that they should not slip down and either crush or push us off into space. What with their slippings and creaks, the careening of the car, the whistling of the wind, and the awful consciousness of being far in the air above the trees, it was enough to scare braver men than we were. Besides, there was the possibility of the wire rope breaking and letting us take the down track with all the speed gravity could give us.

"We could look back over our course at the dip of the cable and its length, and imagine the frightful rate at which we would go down, and the awful smash there would be at the other end. Ugh! it makes me cold now to think of it.

"But to our great joy, we were approaching the top. I stood up, holding the corner rod, and could see the landing-place. It was a platform, built like a wharf, the air in this instance taking the place of water, and rails were laid from the camp to it, and the lumber run out on flat tram cars.

"Well, as ill-luck would have it, one of those cars was standing on the very edge, with its load of plank sticking out still further. Of course, our way was blocked. It looked as if we were going to be dragged right against the obstacle, and in that event we just knew something would go.

"I could feel my hair creep when I thought of the way that drag-rope would part under the strain and we would go spinning down. We both did the most natural thing under the circumstances—we yelled like wild Indians, in the hope of making the engineer stop the drum.

"At the noise, a man appeared on the lumber car, and, taking in the situation, began to shout and wave his arms to the engineer behind him. We stopped just as our pile of boards touched the other one. Another half-minute and something would have happened.

"Perhaps you think that our trials were over, but they weren't. They let us down a few feet, and dragged the obstructing car back out of the way; then they tried to draw us up the rest of the distance, but they couldn't. The old engine was not made to haul such a load as ours anyhow, and was just able to keep it going when once in motion. It was beyond its power to start it on such an incline.

"The gentleman who had appeared so opportunely in our time of need now explained at the top of his voice that it would be necessary to lower us to a point where the grade was not so steep, in order to give the engine a chance.

"We didn't relish that idea much. We told him so, and said we wanted to get out, but as we were 35 feet above the rocky ground, and as many from the platform, that wish could hardly be gratified.

"So down we went—backward—and this time we had our front seats, and could have let our feet dangle if we had wanted—which we didn't.

"The car swung, the lumber shifted and the wind whistled just as on the up trip, and we felt just as unpleasant. When we had backed about 300 feet, our friend at the top waved his arms and we stopped. He waved them again, and with a creak of the cable that sent cold chills all over me, we started up.

"We went more slowly than before—sometimes almost came to a standstill. I tell you, the suspense was awful.

"But this time we made it—we were hauled right to the wharf, and lost no time in getting our feet on solid ground again. The man in charge shook hands with us as if we had been old friends, and made the comforting remark:

"'Ef that rope had a-broke! My! my!'

"We stood around—after we had recovered control of our nerves—and saw the process of unloading and reloading. When all was ready for the down trip, we were politely asked if we did not want to go along. But we hastened to reply that walking was good enough for us.

"We went down that mountain afoot, and mighty thankful to have the chance, too; and since then I steer clear of aerial journeys."—Golden Days.

VALUABLE MEADOW GRASSES.

Slender wheat grass is one of the native western grasses which has already been introduced into cultivation and has proved successful in the east as well as the west.

Side oats grama is a very highly prized native species, providing a great amount of pasturage as well as hay, especially throughout the high plains from Dakota southward.

Native blue grass is one of the very valuable range and meadow grasses of the western slope of the Rockies, which gives promise of great value for cultivation in soils which are too dry to grow Kentucky blue grass successfully.

From the few trials already made with sprangle top grass, it seems probable that it will prove a very valuable addition to the meadow grasses of the south and southwest. It produces with a comparatively small amount of moisture a heavy crop of excellent hay.

Manna grass is particularly abundant and thrifty in very wet meadows or about sloughs and along streams, producing a great bulk of fairly good hay in such situations, and it may prove worthy of cultivation in places which cannot be sufficiently drained to grow other species.

Short-awned brome is a very promising grass for cultivation for hay or pasture in situations where but a scanty supply of water can be secured. It frequently grows to a height of three or four feet, and has already been spoken of favorably by the ranchmen in eastern Oregon, who have tried it.

Dropseed is a valuable native of the plains. It is a bunch grass, valuable not only for pasture, but also for hay, which is produced in abundance under favorable conditions. It thrives with very little moisture, and has a seed which is very easily harvested, all of which favors its introduction into cultivation.

SAVED BY POLITENESS.

Rochambeau, French Hero, Escaped the Guillotine by a Timely Act of Courtesy.

In the public square of Vendome, France, stands a statue of Rochambeau, erected by Americans as a tribute to the great Frenchman's services for the republic in the war of the revolution. A cyclist, recently on a tour through the republic presided over by Loubet, says: "There is hardly a canton without its American souvenir—or countess. This statue to the glory of the man who forced Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown was presented to his birthplace by Americans and unveiled by the Amer-

A STORY FROM FRANCE.
(Little Frenchman Tells His Anecdote to a Yankee Wheelman.)

ican ambassador. Not all republics are ungrateful. I don't remember very much of Rochambeau's career. Yorktown is enough.

"But the little man of Vendome, as he pumped up my wheel, told me an anecdote which proves that politeness, like honesty, is the best policy. During the reign of terror the convention had condemned the old hero to death. With a crowd of unfortunates, he was ordered into the wagon that was to take them to the guillotine. Courteously the old man stepped aside that Malesherbes and his companions in death might get in first. The wagon was full before his turn came.

"'Take him back,' said the headsman, 'he can go with to-morrow's batch.'

"But when to-morrow came Robespierre had fallen and the reign of the guillotine was over. It was a lesson in politeness, and when the little shopman and I parted we took off our hats to each other. One never knows what may happen in this land of revolutions."

Hard on Titled Foreigners.

Organ-grinding has struck a snag in Boston. In that city there is an ordinance which gives the right to any citizen to object to an organ-grinder playing his instrument within 300 feet of the objector's residence. If the musician fails to move on, the police are required to enforce the law.

Mouse Broke Up a Concert.

An uninvited guest was present at a state concert in the Vienna palace. The emperor of Austria and several titled dignitaries were present. Mme. Saville was warbling an affecting solo, when she caught sight of a mouse timidly creeping across the carpet. She stopped singing and began shrieking and so terrified the mouse that it ran toward a group of ladies. They clutched their skirts and fled, and the concert came to an inglorious end.

OHIO GHOST STORY.

Farmer Solves the Mystery of the Tell Gwynn Mansion.

Uncanny Noises Made His Life Miserable for a Few Nights, Then an Inspiration Brought Light Out of Darkness.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that a few miles north of the village of Montgomery, O., there stands at the foot of a hill a tumble-down structure long since uninhabited, which has for years been known as the Tell Gwynn mansion. The old place might have been made comfortable enough and been inhabited all these years but for the fact that it bore a bad name. It was a victim of the ghost habit, and this was the cause of its being shunned as a place of residence.

Not long ago a farmer named George Thomas desired to settle in the neighborhood, but the only place vacant was the Tell Gwynn mansion, sometimes called the "White House." Knowing the reputation of the place he had some misgivings as to the wisdom of trying to live in a "spook" hatchery, but his thrift got the better of his fears, and, being promised rent free for a year should he succeed in ridding the place of supernatural visitors, Thomas took possession. Before installing his family and household effects in his new home, however, he deemed it prudent to try and pass a few nights there alone, and if possible solve the much vexed question as to whether unearthly spirits were in the habit of holding high carnival within its walls.

After carefully and critically examining every nook and corner of the "mansion," and finding nothing suspicious, the new tenant settled down to pass his first night beneath the roof of the "haunted house." Nothing disturbed his virgils. The second night was not so uneventful. Toward midnight he heard a noise on the big, broad staircase. Cautiously opening the door on the landing the noise of retreating footsteps greeted his ears, finally ceasing as the intruders passed the threshold and lost themselves out into the darkness.

It became painfully evident to Thomas that the house was indeed the refuge of the supernatural, and the rest of the night was passed in fear and sleeplessness. With it all the

DISCOVERING THE GHOST.

man was plucky. He kept to himself the incidents of the nights he had passed in the lonely house, and when questioned by the neighbors as to his experience refrained from satisfying them by a recital of what had taken place.

Finally, an inspiration came to him! He sprinkled a thick layer of sand on the steps used by these spooks. By this means he was sure that the problem would be solved. The third night the same programme was presented, more clattering, queer sounds, unearthly manifestations. With every faculty alert and armed with a revolver and a lantern the patient watcher dashed to the door and down the steps, preceded by the cause of the noises, but failing to see what or who they were.

Then it occurred to him to examine the sand on the steps. He was rewarded by discovering several hundred cloven tracks. They were much too large for those of rats. What could it be? This question he revolved over and over in his mind, with the conclusion that steel traps would furnish a solution. Acting upon this idea six traps were secured and placed upon the steps. At 12 o'clock of the fourth night of his vigils the "imps" or "demons," or what not, were on hand as usual with the usual queer noise and clattering feet. The revolver and lamp were again brought into play just as a sharp click and an unearthly scream announced a capture, and the enigma of the Tell Gwynn mansion was solved.

The traps contained three fat rabbits. The entire Thomas family are now domiciled there, and the head of the household is the local hero.

Sultan Is the Lucky Player.

The sultan of Turkey imagines himself a sport. Lately he has developed a passion for playing cards for money, and the man who is unfortunate enough to win the sultan's money incurs his enduring dislike. Public officials permit him to win, and thus save their places.

Ice Cream in the Arctics.

A favorite dish with the Eskimo is an ice cream made of seal oil, into which snow is stirred until the desired consistency has been obtained; then frozen berries of different kinds are added. This decoction is about as tempting to the civilized palate as cream cod-liver oil.

RARE INDIAN RITES.

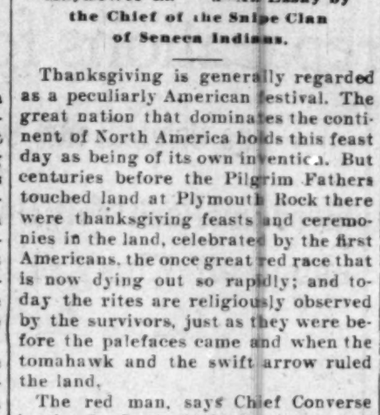
How the Red Men Thanked the Great Spirit for His Gifts.

Customs Which Were Old When the Mayflower Landed—An Essay by the Chief of the Snipe Clan of Seneca Indians.

Thanksgiving is generally regarded as a peculiarly American festival. The great nation that dominates the continent of North America holds this feast day as being of its own invention. But centuries before the Pilgrim Fathers touched land at Plymouth Rock there were thanksgiving feasts and ceremonies in the land, celebrated by the first Americans, the once great red race that is now dying out so rapidly; and today the rites are religiously observed by the survivors, just as they were before the palefaces came and when the tomahawk and the swift arrow ruled the land.

The red man, says Chief Converse in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, had no need of creed nor book to recite his continual thanks to the Great Spirit. The strong winds and gentle breezes hymned his ritual. The lakes, rivers and brooks intoned his chants. The sun, moon and stars were the lights of his altar and the whole of nature his psalm of praise and thanksgiving. The one Eternal Spirit ruled his Heaven and his earth.

In no tribes did the religious rites reach a higher degree of development than among the great federation of the Five Nations. The life of the Iroquois Indian was a continual thanksgiving. There were annual feasts whereby all nature was sung and praised. Beginning with the New Year jubilee in February, these feasts followed in succession each resurrection of nature. In April the flow of the sap was celebrated in the maple feast, and the Thun-



ANCIENT INDIAN RITE.
(Thanksgiving Chanter Singing with Turtle Shell Rattles.)

derer, who had softened the winter's chain of ice and set the "sweet water" flowing, was glorified. In May the planting festival announced the coming of the crops. Then the fields were consecrated to the guardian spirits of the grain. For this dedication young virgins—primitive Lady Godivas—were sent to the fields at midnight unclad and with their long hair hanging loose to scatter the first seed and invoke prolific harvests. There were no "peeping Toms;" the red man held inviolate the purity of his women.

In June came the first fruit or strawberry feast, the very gala of thanksgiving. The Great Spirit had "shown" them His gifts, the luscious fruit had blushed in the sun, and the festivities of dance and song must celebrate its vine and blossom. This berry feast included the whortleberry and raspberry and certain wild herb berries which contained remedial properties and were defense against disease and vague evils. Homage was rendered to every growth of the vine under or above the ground; grapes, squash, beans, potatoes and all sustaining foods that "climb up to the sun for the red man" were enumerated and acknowledged in this everlasting ritual of thanks. The "green corn" thanksgiving, usually in August, was the "Big Thanks." The women named the feast day and gathered a few of the first ears that ripened that the thanksgiving fire should first receive this gift of the Great Spirit, and as the smoke of the savory grain ascended the ancient chant of consecration was intoned by the medicine men and women to the accompaniment of the drum and turtle shell rattles. Following this chant the fire was extinguished and a new one kindled, over which, suspended from oak sticks, large kettles were swung. Within the kettles the corn soup bubbled and sputtered, forming a dull accompaniment to the weird songs of the dancers, who were wreathed with twists of the silken tassels of corn, the velvety pods of beans and the gold trumpet blossoms of the squash, emblems which symbolized the gifts of the Great Earth Mother arrayed in all her glories.

German Acadia in Brazil.

The Germans have created another Arcadia in southern Brazil. In a district called Blumenau there are 50,000 German settlers, and life is described as very patriarchal. They have neither gas, electricity, railroads, telegraphs nor newspapers, and receive the news only from foreign letters and papers. There is a prison in the district, but it has had but one prisoner in five years. The houses have no locks nor bolts. When hungry folk enter the restaurants they find a liberal supply and variety of eatables spread out on the counters. Each helps himself to what he desires, and at the end of the meal deposits the money he owes at the cashier's desk, there being no waiters nor checks.

Fastest River in the World.

The Sutley, in India, is the fastest flowing river in the world. Its descent in one section is 12,000 feet in 180 miles.

La Honesta CIGARS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE TRADE THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING LINE OF CIGARS, ALL HAND MADE:

THE FRED. DOUGLASS,
A healthy Five Cent Cigar which is bound to become a general favorite throughout the United States.
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DOUGLAS, FORTUNE & CO.
NO. 4 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN.

George E. Foss, Congressional Champion of the Navy.

Chicagoan Elected Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs—What He Has Done to Deserve the Honor.

George Edmund Foss, who has been unanimously elected chairman of the house naval affairs committee, has practically held that position since Representative Boutelle's enforced absence from congress over a year ago, and as he has been reelected to the Fifty-seventh congress the navy will be fortunate in having his effective chairmanship for at least two years longer. He is one of the conspicuously brilliant younger members of the house, having passed his thirty-seventh birthday last July, and his rise to high influence in legislative councils is a notable instance of American development. As a boy he lived in Berkshire, Vt., where he was born, and built up the bone and muscle which to-day give him one of the most commanding physiques in the capitol, with the healthy vigor for unlimited continuous exertion, which, it must be admitted, he seldom tests toward its limit, although when aroused by an exigency his capacity and diligence are phenomenal. He was graduated from Harvard in 1885, spent a year at the Columbia law and political science school in New York city and then went to Chicago, where he secured his LL. B. from the Union college of law in 1889, and entered at once into active practice. He took little part in politics and held no office until he was elected to congress in 1895. Speaker Reed in the committee assignments of the Fifty-fourth congress attached him to the naval committee, not because Mr. Foss had

GEORGE EDMUND FOSS.
(Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.)

any marine aptitude, but because the metropolis of the fresh water seas was entitled to some representation on the committee, and its congressmen had other preferences.

The young member entered enthusiastically into the fascinations of warship creation, studying the subject with exhaustive detail, familiarizing himself with the red tape of the department and fitting himself to help the navy to expand in personnel and material. With this end in view he visited all the naval stations on the Atlantic, went aboard the warships in commission, inspected shipbuilding plants and vessels under construction and devoted himself to learning the wants of officers and men in all grades. The result of this thorough preparation was notably manifested in two important instances of naval growth. The first was in the perfection of the naval personnel bill, which he perfected with the assistance of Mr. Roosevelt, after similar attempts to provide a rational system had failed for 30 years, and the second was when he carried through congress last spring the largest naval bill ever passed, involving a violent battle with Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, who wanted the naval service to be shorn of all surveys and other distinctively naval and maritime matters which naval officers had alone been found able to conduct from the date of the navy's creation. It was this bill, moreover, which settled the exasperating armor plate controversy by a compromise clause, which Mr. Foss proposed and succeeded in inducing the house somewhat reluctantly to support with such firmness that the senate was compelled at last to capitulate and give its consent for the completing of 11 powerful fighting ships essential to the needs of the nation. It was one of the greatest victories ever gained by the house over the senate, especially as it made possible the magnficent vessels for which bids were opened at the navy department a few days ago.

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If you have a set of teeth that do not fit perfectly we will take the teeth and make a new plate (useing the same teeth) perfect in every respect for $2.
10 per cent Reduction on all work of $3.00 more for the next 30 days.
Arrangements have been made by which invalids or others unable to come to the office can be visited at their homes and the dental work done there. Write to us for particulars.

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Gypsies to Be Civilized.

According to a Vienna correspondent the Hungarian government is about to take steps to effectually put an end to the wanderings of gypsies, who are so frequently to be met in that country. The stalwart Hungarian gypsy, with his multi-colored cloak, his dark-eyed, fortune-telling wife, and his crowd of half-naked children, is certainly one of the most picturesque figures in this part of Europe, and difficulties are sure to attend all attempts to compel him to become a respectable, steady-going peasant. It is, however, asserted that of late years the Hungarian gypsies have degenerated, disease having wrought havoc in their ranks.

Proper Care of Bathtubs.

A solution of soda and water, applied with a whisk broom kept for the purpose, will remove the brown streaks in tubs and bathroom bowls made by sediments in the dripping water.

OUR NEW STORE
George & Co.
910 Seventh Srteet, N. W.
WE take pleasure in notifying you that we are permanently located in our new quaters 910 Seventh Street, N. W. You and your friends are extended a standing invitation to inspect our establishment at any and all times. Our store is laden with a new, crisp and fresh stock of Clothing and Furnishings to serve your wishes, and you can feel assured of getting the excellent quality of goods and courteous attention for which we have been famed for nearly twenty years. We respectfully solicit your continued good will and patronage promising in return to meet your very want in our lines to the fullest extent of our power.
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SUITS AND OVERCOATS $5 TO $15
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We have exercised great care to center on our 2nd floor, devoted to this department the most reliable makes of Clothing, and as usual parents will find every garment representing that perfection in worthful Fabrics which make such surpassing values of all goods we sell.
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Our Furnishing Goods Department is of bigger proportion with a larger and more varied Stock, it occupies one half our first floor, all that is choice natty and new will be found at all times and at all prices unmatchable anywhere for goods such worthful qualities. Hat Department—Our Hat Department represents all the styles that are new and up-to-date and we respectfully solicit your inspection and know your patronage will follow.
ATTENTION! We do not insult your intelligence with those old fairy tales of buying out and selling out, nor do we attempt to tel you what goods are worth, it is left to your own udgement. All goo s here are standard grades, desirable goods of best quality. We undersell all competition, what others advertise as extra ordinary you can find here always at a lower price. Headquarters for SWEET, ORR & CO., Pants and Overalls.

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A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH.
A PEACH-LIKE complexion obtained if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person four or five shades lighter, and a mulatto person perfectly white. In forty-eight hours a shade or two lighter will be noticeable. Is does not turn the skin in spots but bleaches out white, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use. Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or bumps or black heads, making the skin very soft and smooth. Small pox pits, tan, liver spots removed without harm to the skin. When you get the color you wish, stop using the preparation.
THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER
that goes in every one dollar box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Many of our customers say one of our dollar boxes is worth ten dollars, yet we sell it for one dollar a box.
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In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a box free of charge. Packed so that no one will know contents except receiver.
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122 West Broad Street,
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CAME BACK TO LIFE.

Two Women Who Were About to Be Placed in Their Coffins.

One Lived in New York, the Other in Indiana—Consciousness Returned to Both While They Were Clothed in Burial Robes.

Miss Louise Schaefer, of 140 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York, was to all appearances dead. The crape was ordered for the door. Friends and relatives had been notified. Father and sister were making plans for the funeral.

In an adjoining room Frank Faber, an undertaker's assistant, was preparing the body for burial. He took up the limp arms to fold them on the breast, but dropped them in amazement.

He was sure he felt a tremor run through the body. As he stood there astonished Miss Schaefer sat up in bed. Her eyes opened.

"What do you mean?" she gasped, and then sank back into a coma, seemingly as dead as before.

The startled Faber rushed from the house and returned with Dr. U. S. Ward, of 1808 Lexington Avenue. Hearing that Miss Schaefer had revived once from the coma, Dr. Ward resorted to heroic measures to restore heart action.

After a free use of nitroglycerin and digitalis Miss Schaefer's heart again began to beat, and again she sat up and gasped:

"What do you mean?"

This was on Wednesday afternoon. All night Dr. Ward worked with the young woman, keeping her heart in action by artificial respiration. Again and again she sank into a coma, from which she was with difficulty aroused. When finally restored she was so weak she could not be questioned as to her sensations.

Miss Schaefer on Thursday was removed to the Presbyterian hospital,

MRS. TAYLOR CAME BACK TO LIFE.

but her case attracted so much attention that she was removed to a private hospital, the location of which has been kept a secret.

She and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Schaefer, are teachers in the public schools. Miss Schaefer was ill of chronic gastritis. The nursing during the day was left to her old father. It was on Wednesday when she sank into a coma, from which he could not arouse her, and thought her dead.

"In all my experience," Undertaker Faber said the other night, "I have never before seen any one whose appearance more convincingly indicated death."

Another startling case of a like nature is reported from Brazil, Ind. Pronounced dead by her family physician, mourned over by her husband and others of the family, laid out in her burial robes awaiting the hour for interment, Mrs. Cyrus Taylor came back to life and is well on the way to complete recovery.

It was a dramatic and weird scene when the woman so near to the grave opened her eyes upon the room of mourning. Surrounding her were a number of neighbors, women who had known her for years, with tears in their eyes, recounting her good qualities. There was a quiver of the lip and Mrs. Taylor's eyelids twitched, then were raised, and she looked into the faces of her friends.

For a moment all were too startled to move, then one woman shouted with joy and members of the household rushed to the room. A physician was summoned and restoratives administered.

Taylor is a farmer, whose place is seven miles from Brazil. He is prosperous and well known in that part of the state. Mrs. Taylor, who is about 40 years of age, had been sick for some time and death had been expected, as she was weakened by a fever.

Mrs. Taylor is too weak yet to talk much about her unusual experience, but it is claimed that she realized her condition for some time before she could make known to her relatives that she was alive. She knew she was thought to be dead and that active preparations were being made for her burial, and she feared she would be buried while alive.

New York Stock Exchange.

Memberships in the New York stock exchange are now held to be worth $52,000, and one has been sold at these figures. In 1893 one membership sold for $13,500, and another for $17,500.

An Improvement on Hanging.

The Japanese government is considering a new method of capital punishment. The plan is to place the victim in an air-tight chamber, and then exhaust the air from the box by means of a pump.

BOYS MANAGE MINE.

Youths of Tender Years Conduct a Mining Enterprise with a Great Big Name.

In the Cripple Creek district near Anaconda is the smallest gold mine in the world and its owners and operators are the smallest persons on earth engaged in the pursuit of mining. It is owned by the Yellow Kid Gold Mining company and is capitalized at 30 cents. It is controlled by the O'Brien brothers, three in number, and as a miniature project is one of the most important and interesting in the district.

Dan O'Brien, five years old, is the engineer and president of the com-

SMALLEST MINE ON EARTH.
(Run by Three Boys and Capitalized at 30 Cents.)

pany. His bland countenance can be seen in the accompanying illustration, peering out of the "Yellow Kid" shafthouse, which is just four feet in height. He is full of original ideas, which he carries out with enthusiasm.

Bart O'Brien, boss ore sorter and treasurer of the company, is nine years old. His position as ore sorter was given him by reason of his superior knowledge of mineral. He is seen at work in the illustration at the ore bins of the "Yellow Kid," which consists of soap boxes.

John O'Brien is the "head push" and general superintendent of the company. In the illustration he is seen doing the duties of "top man." When not thus employed he works in the shaft, which is now down 25 feet and has three levels.

The three O'Brien boys built the entire plant of the "Yellow Kid" unaided, taking as their model the Morning Glory mine, just above them on the hill. The entire equipment, gallows frame, ore cars, buckets, bins, screens, dump, bell signals, shafthouse, tools and implements are exactly like those of the big mines of the district. Their father is the superintendent of the Morning Glory and although they imitate him in some respects the development of the "Yellow Kid" mine is being carried out on original ideas. The three young miners live in the neat frame cabin shown in the picture, where they retire each night after a hard day's work. The "Yellow Kid" mine does not indulge in any night or graveyard shifts, for the entire force puts in 12 hours of peaceful slumber that only comes to clear conscience and tired muscles. It is the ambition of the O'Brien boys to succeed their father in the management of the Morning Glory mine and they are rapidly equipping themselves for this serious duty.

TAKES DAVIS' PLACE.

Moses E. Clapp, of St. Paul, Elected United States Senator by the Minnesota Legislature.

Moses E. Clapp's career has been closely interwoven with the politics of Minnesota for 20 years. He was born in Delphi, Ind., but spent his childhood and youth in Wisconsin, where he studied law and graduated. He came to Minnesota in 1880, and first gained prominence as the champion of Senator Nelson in his first candidacy for congress. He was one of the earlier

MOSES E. CLAPP,
(United States Senator from the State of Minnesota.)

supporters of Senator Davis, and in 1886 he entered politics officially as attorney general of the state. He was reelected in 1888 and in 1890. In 1896 Mr. Clapp became a republican candidate for governor, but was defeated by Col. Clough. Since then he has taken little part in politics aside from his campaign speeches. During the last campaign he paid particular attention to state affairs and is credited more than any other man with the defeat of Gov. Lind. He is one of the leading attorneys of the state and has an enviable record.

Rapid Transit Police Patrol.

Hartford's new steam patrol wagon, costing $2,500, weighs 3,000 pounds and is operated at an expense of 2½ cents a mile. It is of 12 horse power and runs from 15 to 20 miles an hour. In five minutes 200 pounds of steam can be generated from cold water.

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The Original and Only Hartona.

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Hartona will make the hair grow long and soft, straight and beautiful. Makes the hair grow on bald and thin places. Restores GRAY HAIR to its original color. Hartona cures Dandruff, Baldness, falling out of the hair, itching, and all scalp dis[illegible]. Hartona does not have to be used all the time, as it straightens the hair and gives it fresh life and lustre, and the hair stays and grows naturally beautiful and straight after the use of Hartona. No hot irons necessary. No pasting the hair down with grease. Hartona is positively harmless—one box can be used by every one in the family. Benefits and improves children's hair just the same as adults. To meet the popular and ever-increasing demand for Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, we have placed it on sale in 25c. and 50c. sizes, in our special round, patent box. See that the word Hartona is on every box.

Money positively refunded if you are not absolutely delighted with the Hartona remedies. Remember, we handle no fake goods, and you are positively protected by our $100.00 guarantee to any one proving otherwise. All our remedies are trade-marked, registered and copyrighted at United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., in the years 1892 and 1900. We refer you, as to our responsibility, to the City Bank of Richmond, Va., Adams and Southern Express Companies, and to the editor of this paper.

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Hartona Face Wash will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the face wash. One bottle does the work.

Hartona Face Wash will remove wrinkles, dark spots, pimples, blackheads, freckles, and all blemishes of the skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle.

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Hartona No-Smell will remove all smells and bad odors of the body; cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc.

Hartona No-Smell is a God-send to all persons suffering from disagreeable odors caused by perspiration of the feet, arm-pits, etc. Sent anywhere on receipt of price, 10 cents and 25 cents a package. Address all orders to

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Send us One Dollar, and mention this paper, and we will send you three large boxes of Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, two large bottles of Hartona Face Wash, and one large box of Hartona No-Smell. Goods will be sent securely sealed from observation.

Write your name and post-office and express-office address very plainly. Money can be sent by post-office money order, or enclosed in a registered letter, or by express. Address all Orders to

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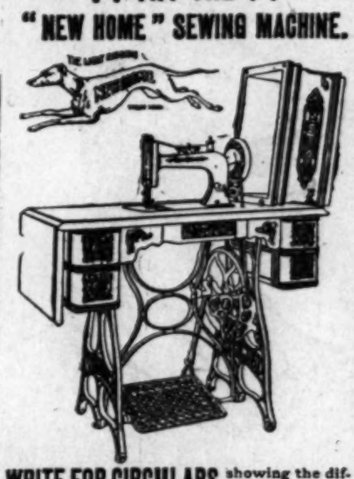

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A new style packet containing THE RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores —FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (12 TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

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A MODERN PENELOPE.

Princes from All Europe Sought Wilhelmina's Hand.

The Young Queen Is Not Beautiful, But Very Good to Look Upon—At Home in Kitchen as Well as Salon.

The young royal bride-to-be, Queen Wilhelmina Pauline Helen Marie of Holland, has had almost as many suitors as Penelope herself. For every royal house in Europe, except Roman Catholic families, that has a marriageable prince to offer has had designs upon Wilhelmina's heart and hand.

It is, by the way, to "King" Wilhelmina, not "Queen," that officials and other public servants take the oath of allegiance. This was decided upon some time ago by the Dutch high court of justice, and was in a line with Queen Emma's wishes. "I desire to make Queen Wilhelmina something more than a strong woman; I wish to make her a king."

The nuptial ceremonies will last a week and will take place at Amsterdam, instead of The Hague, the palace of the former being more commodious. The throneroom is one of the magnificent apartments of the world, with its superb marble columns and crystal chandeliers, of nearly 400 lights. The throne itself is covered with ruby velvet and edged with ruby and gold fringe; the back is surmounted by a crown containing sapphires, with lions in support; another crown and the letter "W" is wrought on the velvet just beneath. The front of the chair is a footstool to match the canopy. The canopy is curtained in ruby velvet, with gold cord; it is surmounted by a crown and ostrich plumes; on the inner center are embroidered the royal arms and motto: "Je maintiendrai."

The style of the ballroom is empire, with a small French piano at one end, while crimson and gold are the colors.

The order for her wedding gown the queen has given to the ladies of the school of art needlework in Amsterdam, who so successfully embroidered her coronation robes. One of her ball gowns will be of white satin, embroid-

QUEEN WILHELMINA.
(Princes from Every Land Sought Her Hand in Marriage.)

ered all over with forget-me-nots in silver and pale blue.

The women of several different provinces will present their queen with national costumes. That of Friesland, the the gift of 8,000 women, is described as quaint, if not strictly graceful, with its amplitude of drapery and silver hair ornaments. The gold and silver ornaments for the queen's headdress are preserved among the crown jewels as the property of the nation.

No ruler in the world attends more strictly to her duties than Queen Wilhelmina. She is busy every day with the matters which her ministers lay before her and with the affairs of her court. She has said of herself that she never plays, but always works. Those concerns which we might rashly consider to be her pleasures—her receptions and state banquets—are, in fact, her most irksome duties. During the "season" she is bound to notice, with exactly equal attention, each one of the 400 or 500 persons of the court. Note is kept of these courtesies and of the order in which she pays them, and she has punctiliously to acquit herself of the whole duty down to the properly timed and measured chat with the last diplomat and his wife before the close of the last levee.

The young queen is not beautiful, but very good to look upon—wholesome and frank, with a pleasant smile for everyone. She has blue eyes, a clear complexion, a Grecian nose; her forehead is broad and rather high and her teeth are large, white and even; her blond hair, which is slightly wavy, is brushed back to show the "orange ear." She has a well-shaped head and a slender, graceful figure, with a queenly bearing.

Her education having been conducted in the most conservative Dutch fashion, it follows that she is thoroughly versed in domestic science, knowing how to cook and sew; she embroiders beautifully.

To Stop Duelling in Cuba.

Gov. Gen. Wood has decided to issue a decree whereby not only the principals in duels are liable to be punished, as provided by the present law, but also the seconds and the persons who carry the challenges. Gov. Wood has received many requests from the mothers and wives of Cubans asking him to put down duelling, which is being used as a means of blackmailing or extorting money by certain expert swordsmen of Havana. It is expected that by making an example of one or two of these bullies or their assistants by putting them to work breaking stones this evil will be remedied.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

New Method of Discipline Adopted at the Chicago Bridewell Proves Very Efficacious.

"Plowing" has taken the place of spanking as a disciplinary method at the Chicago bridewell. The new punishment is not agricultural, but the boys who have "worked time" steadily for an hour or two say it has all the tortures of a day's tramp behind the plow.

In the large drill room, next to the manual-training department, the "plowing" is done and the youthful prisoners have dubbed it the "plowing room." The lads who are to be punished are brought into the room and placed in single file. The guard then orders them to stand erect with their hands clasped behind their backs.

NEW CHICAGO PUNISHMENT.
(Boy Prisoners Mark Time for Hours and Call It "Plowing.")

Then the order to march is given. A continual "tramp, tramp" is kept up and no talking or whispering allowed. That is more easily accomplished from the fact that not more than six or seven boys are disciplined at any one time, and they are forced to keep at least three feet apart.

The character of the offense limits the period of the punishment. In most cases where the marching extends over several hours in one day the lads fall asleep immediately afterward. There is some exhaustion, but the boys seem to be more impressed with the nature of the discipline than under the old method of spanking.

Every boy in the institution must stand on his monthly record. For the use of the pardoning board and the juvenile court Superintendent Sloan compiles a complete report each month.

"There is another feature in this report," said Mr. Sloan, to a Chicago Daily News man. "There are several boys in here now who I think were run into the juvenile court and by falsehood and other means were placed in the school. Two boys who were working in down-town establishments lost their positions and while seeking new jobs were thrown out of home and in a short time the parents ran them through the court by swearing to almost anything only to saddle the care of the boys upon the state."

JOSEPH RALPH BURTON.

New Senator for Kansas Is Noted for His Determination, Pugnacity and Rare Eloquence.

Joseph Ralph Burton, the next United States senator from Kansas, is an Indianian. He is 47 years old and has lived in Kansas since 1875. His home is Abilene, and he is a lawyer. He is the best known orator in that state, and is in demand all over the west. During the past campaign he spoke in 100 counties of his state, and for 25 years he has spent two to four months in every campaign. He is eloquent and impressive on the stump, and won his election by his voice. Six years ago he

JOSEPH R. BURTON,
(United States Senator-Elect from the State of Kansas.)

was defeated in the caucus by only one vote, and at once went to work for this election, now nearing the goal for which he has been for 12 years an avowed seeker. He will be as eloquent in the senate as was the late Senator Ingalls, but perhaps will not have the biting sarcasm that made the latter so noted. Mrs. Burton has traveled with her husband on all his speechmaking tours and has done much to assist him to win. They have no children.

King Is an Early Riser.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is an early riser. One morning recently at eight o'clock he arrived unexpectedly at the office of administration of the royal household, which is situated opposite the palace. He found one servant dusting and sweeping. The king lighted a cigarette and walked up and down, waiting. At 9:30 the first clerk arrived. The king asked at what hour the employes were expected to be at the office. "At eight o'clock, your majesty," replied the embarrassed official. "And now it is 9:30," remarked the king, taking up his hat and leaving the premises. Since then all the clerks and officials make their appearance promptly at eight o'clock.

HIGH MASONIC RANK.

It Has Fallen on the Shoulders of Congressman Richardson.

He Now Is Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons.

Albert Pike's hallowed mantle, symbolical of the world's highest masonic rank, now falls upon the shoulders of Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee. He succeeds to the exalted office of sovereign grand commander of the southern jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. This office has just been left vacant by the death of Thomas H. Caswell, of SanFrancisco.

Mr. Richardson becomes a veritable potentate within the masonic sphere. Few monarchs will be more gorgeously enthroned, more picturesquely surrounded, more ceremoniously attended than he while executing the functions of his office.

He succeeds to a life position. He will have at his disposal a well-appointed dwelling. He falls heir to a generous salary. When he travels upon official missions his expenses will be paid. At the same time, he will be permitted to retain his seat in congress.

Mr. Richardson becomes the ranking mason of the world by virtue of two facts—first, that the Scottish rite confers the highest masonic degree, the thirty-third; second, that he will preside over the world's oldest or "mother" supreme council of that order. Thus he can claim masonic superiority over the king of England and President Diaz, of Mexico, respectively grand patron and grand commander of Scottish Rite masons of their countries.

As sovereign grand commander, says the New York Herald, he will draw a salary of $3,000 a year for life. This, added to his congressional salary of $5,000 per annum, will aggregate for him the same allowance prescribed for the speaker of the house. Mr. Richardson has aspired to the speakership ever since he has been democratic leader on the floor. While serving as sov-

JAMES D. RICHARDSON,
(Sovereign Grand Commander of Scottish Rite Masons.)

ereign grand commander and as representative he will be even better off financially than if merely speaker.

"The Holy House of the Temple," at Third and E streets, Washington, will be at Mr. Richardson's disposal whenever he may choose to occupy it. It is owned by the Scottish Rite masons, and is valued at $150,000. Its modest exterior bears no suggestion of its luxurious appointments. It is a three-story brick building, with plain front and with two bay windows at the side. Above the entrance are chiseled ten Samaritan characters, forming the inscription "Holy House of the Temple."

The gorgeous throne upon which Mr. Richardson will sit while exercising the functions of his office overlooks a grand hall known as the senate chamber of the supreme council. This is entered from the west by two anterooms. Above it rises a domed ceiling lined with electric burners. The floor is covered by a luxurious red carpet. The sides are lined with high benches erected upon platforms and reserved for visiting masons of the "thirty-third and last degree." Just beneath are the 33 desks of the members of the senate of the supreme council.

While sitting upon his throne Mr. Richardson will wear a large triangular collar of white cloth embroidered in gold. Placing his head through the three-cornered aperture of this vestment he will arrange it so that the two upper points extend over his shoulders and the third hangs to his waist. The lower point will be embroidered with a small triangle enclosing the number "33" and surrounded by a rayed sun. Upon the right will be embroidered the American and Scottish rite flags, crossed; upon the left, the eagle of the supreme council beneath a jewel. Appended to the lower point of the collar will hang the sovereign grand commander's jewel — a masonic emblem displayed upon an array of stars and rayed sun of silver, two and a half inches in diameter, covered with diamonds. This decoration was made for Gen. Bacheller and descended to Judge Tucker and Mr. Caswell. Below it will be worn the apron of the last masonic degree.

Left a Lasting Monument.

The late Mr. William Woolsey, of Churchville, Hartford county, Md., left $58,000 for the betterment of roads in that county, naming the five highways to be improved. It would be difficult to devise a more lasting monument or one more constantly in view.

Crematories to Form a Trust.

Seventy-five crematories in this country and Canada talk of combining in one association. They will hold a conference at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition.

JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

Former Democratic Leader of the House Elected United States Senator from Texas.

Joseph W. Bailey, after two years of retirement, will reenter congress on March 4 next as a senator. He was elected the other day by the senate and house of representatives, sitting separately as the successor to Horace Chilton, United States senator from Texas.

In the senate Mr. Bailey received 47 votes and E. A. Atlee two. The house gave the former Gainesville congressman 110 votes, Mr. Chilton, two, and John M. Reagan and M. M. Crane, one each.

The election of Mr. Bailey followed a long debate in the house over the ma-

JOSEPH W. BAILEY,
(United States Senator-Elect from the State of Texas.)

jority and minority reports of the Bailey investigating committee. The majority report exonerated Mr. Bailey from any moral or legal wrongdoing in the matter of securing a new permit for the Waters-Pierce Oil company, but severely criticised those who had seen fit to criticise Mr. Bailey and state officials. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 107 to 2.

Mr. Bailey made a unique record for himself while representing the citizens of the Gainesville district in congress. He was chosen leader of the democrats in the house at an age younger than that of any other man so honored. He continued while in congress to be one of the most remarkable figures in that body.

Mr. Bailey is a born Mississippian and is just past 37 years old. He was precocious in every way. At 20 he was graduated from Cumberland university. At 21 he was an elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket, and at 27 he was elected to congress. Within six years he had risen to be the leader of his party in the house, and this in spite of his youth and the terrible temptations to one of his age to allow vanity and complacence to spoil his career. He goes to the senate one of the youngest men in that body.

MRS. GRANT AT HOME.

How the Widow of the Famous General and President Spends Her Declining Days.

Time has dealt gently with Mrs. U. S. Grant. In appearance she is still only "elderly." In her manner she is kind and motherly, showing a wonderful simplicity and naturalness when one stops to think of the artificial atmosphere in which she has lived so long.

She has recently been engaged in adding the finishing touches to a journal of her trip to California in 1894, which she intends to present to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ulysses Grant.

MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT,
(The Venerable Widow of America's Most Famous General.)

"When I am in the vein for it," Mrs. Grant says, "I write with great ease. My eyes have failed almost entirely, however, and spectacles being of no assistance, I can't read what I write. This makes revision difficult, and I decline many overtures from magazines and newspapers for articles. My poor sight, too, deprives me of the pleasure of going into society, which I should very much enjoy. It is embarrassing not to know people, and so I accept no invitations. Still, time doesn't hang heavy upon my hands. Mary reads the newspapers for me every morning, and I knit and take drives and loll about, and Nellie and I play patience and other games of cards."

Mrs. Sartoris and her family live with Mrs. Grant, and when they are all at home there are only two spare rooms. The house is not elaborately furnished, Mrs. Grant having used in it just what she happened to have when she moved in four years ago.

Rise of Dead Sea Level.

A marked rise in the level of the Dead sea has been noted. The ruin, El Bahr, that stood like an island near the mouth of the River Jordan, is now completely under water. A broad lagoon has formed on the north side of the Jordan delta. The water does not sink in summer and it is surmised that the whole bottom of the Dead sea has been raised by volcanic action.

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HIS LOVE WAS TRUE.

Pretty Romance in the Life of a Noted Desperado.

His Wild Deeds in the Border War Expiated by Years of Honest Industry and Devotion to a Dear One's Memory.

"Bill" Halley's death, recently reported from St. Joseph, Mo., recalled his wild deeds in the days of the border war, when he served as lieutenant of Quantrill's famous band. But the real story of Bill Halley's life was a story of love and sorrow, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

He had been with Quantrill for two or three years, and gained his commission from that officer, when he fell in love with a beautiful young southern girl who lived at Independence, Mo. Shortly after the famous sack and burning of Lawrence, Kan., in which he played a conspicuous part, he obtained leave of absence and went to visit her. At that time Independence was full of soldiers, and no sooner had he appeared in the streets than they recognized and seized him.

A drum-head court-martial tried him and sentenced him to be shot on the third day following. Pending his execution he was placed in the county jail at Independence. Word of his capture and impending fate came to his lady love late that night. She inquired where Quantrill might be found, and, mounting a horse at midnight, rode off alone in search of him.

She found him at daybreak 30 miles away, and told her story. Without halting, except for a short rest, Quantrill led his desperate followers back to Independence, and she went with them.

At noon they halted on the hills above the town, and there she watched them as at the border chief's command they thundered down into it and set her lover free. And when the battle and burning was over he came to her, and

TO THE RESCUE.

to her pleading promised to leave the band and the border altogether.

He kept his word, and, shortly afterward, believing that it would not be best to begin married life in poverty, started west in the hope of soon winning a competence. For awhile he did well, fighting and trading on the plains, and was just making ready to return when a month old letter came telling of the death of his fiancee.

From that time on for several years he drifted everywhere through the west. Now he was a cowboy in Texas, now a prospector in the mountains of California, a sheep herder in Utah, or a freighter on the trails west from Ogden. Finally, about 12 years ago, he returned to St. Joseph and obtained a place on the city police force. During all the time he was here, the past 12 years, he was accounted one of the cheeriest natured men in the town, and, though he spoke at rare intervals of the girl who died long ago, even those who knew of his great attachment for her did not believe that the disappointment troubled him very deeply. But he never married.

In the ravings of his last illness, however, the burden of his unsettled thoughts was of her—she was the one woman of his whole life.

Cheerful Business Invitation.

An enterprising undertaker in Holton, Kan., has thrown his shingle to the breeze and in a local paper makes the cheerful announcement: "I have just completed a course in the embalming school of Kansas City, and returned with my diploma. I will have a full stock of coffins and funeral supplies ready by the first of the week, and invite all needing my services or goods of this character to give me a call."

Sad Neglect of Duty.

A conductor was dismissed from a street car company in Chicago a short time ago for an unpardonable neglect of duty. A child was born in his car, and he became so nervous and excited that he forgot to collect its fare.

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Don't fail to subscribe for THE BEE

The paper of W. Calvin Chase on "The Constitutional Limitations of the power of the President," will appear next week.

Mr. Charles W. Chestnut, the novalist, passed through on his way to North Carolina this week. He is making numerous friends by his excellent writings.

Mrs. Wood the mother of Mrs. Martha Tucker died on Monday the 4th inst, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Wood was a shining light in the religious world and persons of all ranks will greatly mourn her death.

Preparations for the observance of Douglass Day in the schools are being made and the exercises are expected to be very interesting.

Friday evening February 1st the Executive Committee of District Grand Lodge No 20 G. U. O. of O. F., made an official visit to Traveling Pilgrims Lodge no 2358 G. of Anacostia. The grand officers were heartily received by the large audience composed of the members of the Lodge, their wives, daughters and friends. M. V. P. J. S. Sampson acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the grand officers. Addresses were made by District Grand Master Wm. H. Rose, Grand Secretary C. B. Walker and Grand Director R. F. Williams.

The addresses of welcome were delivered by the N. G., Marcus Dale. Short addresses were made by ex-District Graud Master Charles H. Brown, P. N. F. A. F. Jackson, j. H. Bruce, P. N. F. Henry Dorsey. Among the ladies present were Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mrs Nancy Brooks, Mrs. Fannie Beecham and Mrs. Sarah Wills.

After the speech-making a splendid report was enjoyed.

District Grand Master Martin and the members of the Executive Committee will soon begin their annual official visits, the dates. names of Lodge etc., will hereafter appear in THE BEE.

The following subjects will be discussed before the Congressional Lyceum at Lincoln Memorial Church corner 11th and R. streets n. w. Sunday February 10th, "Colored Soldiers in American Wars," by Prof. N. E. Weatherless, of the High School.

Sunday Feb. 24 "The Implied Constitutional Powers of the President," by Thomss L. Jones, Esq. of the District bar.

Sunday March 3. The merits and Demerits of Negro Leaders of the 19th Century" by Miss Nannie Burroughs of Louisville Ky.

The Lyceum meets every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Lycenm will hold special literary and musical exercises at 8 p.m. of which full notice will appear in THE BEE.

JUDGE O'DONNELL ON THE BENCH.

He threw Consternation Among Lawyers--What Wife Beaters May Expect.

Judge Scott was confined to his room on Monday and Justice O'Donnell assumed the judicial role in the United States branch of the police court. With a blan like smile but with determination in his eyes Judge O'Donnell took his seat. The first to be arraigned before him was an individual who had struck a woman and who was given 60 days in jail. He gave it out that he intended to send all wife beaters to jail and he want it understood that he had no mercy for a man who struck a woman.

There was much sympathy expressed for a man who was charged with stealing a card case. The consenus of opinion among the membe s of the bar was that there was sufficient grounds for grave doubt as to his guilt. The man who lost his card case testified that he had lost from five to ten dollars. He could not tell just how much. He was find five dollars and was required to make restitution to the amount of twenty dollars.

ASHTON VINDICATED.

Two Hard Fought Trials.

Ex-Police Harrison L. Ashton who was charged with indecent exposure, after two hard fought battles, was acquitted by 8 white and 4 colored jurymen, in the Police Court on last Wednesday He will now be reinstated on the force.

Important.

Information wanted as to a "Colored Barber" by the name of Highlander or Hichwarden. The Whereabouts of either of the above named party is especially desired in reference to an estate to which he is heir.

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Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, $1, $1.50, $2 50, and $3.50; worth twice the price;
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chaines, $7 up to $16; all the latest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches, $2.50 up to $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve Buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for 5 years' wear.
Gent' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
Gent' Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Solid Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4.00 half dozen up.
Ladies' Silver Watches, $4 and $5.

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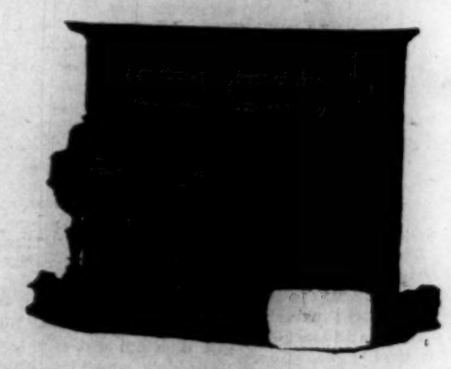

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